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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

In re:
 USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY,
 Debtor.

Case No. BK-S-06-10725 LBR
 Case No. BK-S-06-10726 LBR
 Case No. BK-S-06-10727 LBR
 Case No. BK-S-06-10728 LBR
 Case No. BK-S-06-10729 LBR

In re:
 USA CAPITAL REALTY ADVISORS, LLC,
 Debtor.

Chapter 11

In re:
 USA CAPITAL DIVERSIFIED TRUST DEED FUND, LLC,
 Debtor.

Jointly Administered Under
 Case No. BK-S-06-10725 LBR

In re:
 USA CAPITAL FIRST TRUST DEED FUND, LLC,
 Debtor.

In re:
 USA SECURITIES, LLC,
 Debtor.

Affects:

- ☐ All Debtors
- ☒ USA Commercial Mortgage Company
- ☐ USA Capital Realty Advisors, LLC
- ☒ USA Capital Diversified Trust Deed Fund, LLC
- ☒ USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC
- ☐ USA Securities, LLC

**DEBTORS' MOTION TO
 DISTRIBUTE FUNDS AND TO
 GRANT ORDINARY-COURSE
 RELEASES AND DISTRIBUTE
 PROCEEDS
 (AFFECTS USA COMMERCIAL
 MORTGAGE, USA CAPITAL
 DIVERSIFIED TRUST DEED FUND,
 AND USA CAPITAL FIRST TRUST
 DEED FUND)**

Date: August 4, 2006
 Time: 1:30 p.m.

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1 USA Commercial Mortgage Company (“USA”), USA Capital Diversified Trust Deed
 2 Fund, LLC (“Diversified Fund”), and USA Capital First Trust Deed Fund, LLC (“FTD Fund”)
 3 (collectively, the “Debtors”) respectfully move this Court for an order authorizing USA to
 4 distribute certain funds held in USA’s collection account to direct lenders, and authorizing
 5 Diversified Fund and FTD Fund to further distribute certain funds to their respective fund
 6 members. This motion is supported by the Points and Authorities set forth below, declarations of
 7 Mr. Allison on file in these cases, and the entire record before the Court.

8 The Points and Authorities set forth below establish a factual and legal basis for the
 9 distributions that the Debtors seek to make. The actual amounts sought to be distributed are still
 10 being reconciled and determined by the Debtors’ post-petition management, and will be supplied
 11 shortly in a supplemental filing to be made by the Debtors in support of this motion.

12 POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

13 A. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT FACTS

14 1. Debtors commenced their respective bankruptcy cases by filing voluntary petitions for
 15 relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on April 13, 2006 (the “Petition Date”). The cases
 16 are being jointly administered, along with the chapter 11 cases of two other affiliates of the
 17 Debtors (as captioned above), pursuant to an order of this Court.

18 2. Prior to the Petition Date, USA primarily was in the business of originating, brokering,
 19 and servicing commercial real estate loans and fractional interests therein. USACM has not
 20 originated or brokered any new loans since the Petition Date.

21 3. As of the Petition Date, USA was the loan servicer for approximately 115 commercial
 22 loans having a combined outstanding balance of approximately \$962 million (the “Serviced
 23 Loans”), most of which were secured by various real estate projects or developments.

24 4. There are approximately 3,600 loan investors (the “Direct Lenders”) whose names
 25 appear as a “Lender” for one or more of the Serviced Loans. Typically, there are dozens or even
 26 hundreds of Direct Lenders on a particular loan, with each lender having a small fractionalized
 27 interest. Among the Direct Lenders are two of the Debtors, Diversified Fund and FTD Fund
 28 (collectively, the “Funds”). Diversified Fund has approximately 1,900 members and FTD Fund

1 has approximately 1,300 members. The Fund members, who hold equity ownership interests in
 2 the Funds (which are limited liability companies), are sometimes collectively referred to
 3 hereinafter as “Fund Members.”

4 5. Each Direct Lender entered into a loan servicing agreement (“Servicing Agreement”)
 5 with USA authorizing USA to service the loans on behalf of the Direct Lender and to collect
 6 certain loan servicing fees and other fees as compensation for USA’s services. The Servicing
 7 Agreements authorize USA to retain an “annual servicing fee [] which shall not exceed” either one
 8 percent or three percent (depending on which version of the Servicing Agreement was executed)
 9 of the “maximum principal amount” of each of the Serviced Loans. *See* Servicing Agreement ¶ 5
 10 (a sample Servicing Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit A). Because of the practical
 11 difficulties of having hundreds of Direct Lenders on some loans and having both the one percent
 12 servicing fee and the three percent servicing fee in effect for the same loan (depending on which
 13 form of Servicing Agreement was entered into by each Direct Lender on the loan), USA’s post-
 14 petition management has adopted the conservative position of currently collecting only a one
 15 percent servicing fee from all loan payments received post-petition. USA does not waive the
 16 right, however, to collect servicing fees to the full extent allowed by the various Servicing
 17 Agreements.

18 6. As of the Petition Date, USA held approximately \$9 million in its loan servicing
 19 collection account. After the Petition Date, USA established a debtor-in-possession collection
 20 account (the “Collection Account”) and transferred the funds from the pre-petition collection
 21 account to the new, post-petition Collection Account. Pursuant to certain orders of this Court
 22 respecting the use of cash, USA has been transferring certain funds from the Collection Account
 23 (primarily loan servicing fees) to its operating account for use in administering these cases and in
 24 operating the Debtors’ business. Under its new management, USA has continued and indeed
 25 accelerated its efforts to collect payments owed on the Serviced Loans, and the balance in the
 26 Collection Account as of June 30, 2006 was approximately \$93 million, including approximately
 27 \$14 million in interest collected post-petition on nonperforming loans and approximately \$60
 28 million collected post-petition in loan principal repayments.

7. In USA's pre-petition loan servicing system, USA assigned a unique account number to each Direct Lender for each discrete legal "vesting" name through which the Direct Lender invested. For example, "John Doe" would have a different account number and is considered a different vesting name than "John Doe IRA" or "John Doe, Trustee of the Doe Family Trust." John Doe may have invested individually in several loans, and his interest in each loan would be under the same account number, but he also may have invested in loans through other legal vesting names, and each distinct vesting name would have a distinct account number. All of the vesting names for which John Doe is the principal contact person would be grouped under a single customer ID number.

8. As discussed in prior testimony and prior filings in this Court, USA's post-petition management determined that USA's pre-petition loan servicing records were incomplete, inaccurate, and unreliable. USA's post-petition management, primarily through the services of Mesirow Financing Interim Management, LLC ("Mesirow"), has undertaken the substantial task of reconstructing and reconciling the loan servicing records on a loan-by-loan and lender-by-lender basis primarily based on source accounting documents and governing loan documents. As a result of these efforts, USA recently has been able to produce Direct Lender Statements showing, as of the Petition Date, the position of each Direct Lender with respect to each of the Serviced Loans in which the Direct Lender invested. These Direct Lender Statements as of the Petition Date have been or will be mailed out to each Direct Lender on or about July 7, 2006. A sample Direct Lender Statement is attached hereto as Exhibit B. USA currently is in the process of updating, reconciling and posting post-petition servicing and collection activities through June 30, 2006, and intends to mail out to the Direct Lenders, on or about July 14, 2006, Direct Lender Statements that will be updated as of June 30, 2006. Although USA has made reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the information reflected in the Direct Lender Statements, the Direct Lender Statements remain subject to revision and correction.

9. USA has also prepared Fund Member Statements for each of the Fund Members indicating the share ownership held by the Fund Member in the relevant Fund, and the net book value of the Fund Member's ownership as of the Petition Date. A sample Direct Lender Statement

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1 is attached hereto as Exhibit C. It is important to note that the net book value of each Fund is not
 2 the actual market value of the Fund's assets (including its interests in the Serviced Loans), which
 3 may be substantially less. Although USA has made reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of
 4 the information reflected in the Fund Member Statements, the Fund Member Statements remain
 5 subject to revision and correction.

6 10. According to Debtors' bankruptcy schedules filed with the Court, the scheduled
 7 unsecured claims against the FTD Fund total approximately \$226,000, and the scheduled
 8 unsecured claims against the Diversified Fund total approximately \$886,000. Prior to the hearing
 9 date on this motion, the Debtors will provide an estimate of the administrative claims accrued by
 10 the Funds in these cases through June 30, 2006.

11 11. On May 3, 2006, USA filed its Motion Authorizing Debtor to Accept Loan Payment
 12 Proceeds and Provide Partial or Full Releases in Connection With the Sale of Properties Securing
 13 Loans Originated by Debtor to Third-Party Borrowers, and to Ratify Partial Releases Previously
 14 Provided by the Debtor (the "Partial Releases Motion") (Docket No. 135). The Partial Releases
 15 Motion sought authorization, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105 and 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)(1), for USA to
 16 exercise its powers on behalf of Direct Lenders on nine specified loans (the "Nine Loans") to
 17 accept loan payment proceeds and provide the necessary partial releases or full releases required in
 18 connection with the sale to bona fide purchasers of properties securing the Nine Loans.

19 12. The Partial Releases Motion was granted, and the order of approval was entered July 6,
 20 2006, as Docket No. 829 (the "Partial Releases Order"). The Partial Releases Order addressed
 21 only the Nine Loans, and did not address USA's authority to grant releases and collect and
 22 distribute funds respecting other Serviced Loans.

23 B. DETAILS OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER RELIEF REQUESTED

24 USA seeks permission to distribute promptly to Direct Lenders a substantial portion of the
 25 funds currently held in the Collection Account. USA intends to provide an estimate of the
 26 aggregate dollar amount of the proposed distribution in a supplemental filing on or before July 14,
 27 2006. The aggregate proposed distribution amount will be the sum of the amounts proposed to be
 28 distributed to each Direct Lender by account number (legal vesting name), which in turn will be

1 the net of the amounts shown on Line 12 of the Direct Lender Statement(s) for each Direct Lender
2 by account number. For example, if a particular Direct Lender invested in five different loans
3 under a single vesting name, the amounts (which may be positive or negative) shown on Line 12
4 of each of the five Direct Lender Statements for that vesting name will be netted together and the
5 resulting amount, if positive, will be distributed to the Direct Lender.

6 The Funds also seek permission to distribute promptly a portion of the funds that will
7 become property of their respective estates after the distributions proposed above are received by
8 the Funds in their capacity as Direct Lenders. Each Fund would reserve amounts sufficient to pay
9 scheduled claims against their respective estates and estimated unpaid administrative expenses of
10 the estate, and would distribute the excess amount pro rata to Fund Members in accordance with
11 the share ownership indicated on the Fund Member Statements.

12 USA seeks authority also to make monthly distributions on a regular basis, after
13 distributions approved pursuant to this motion have been made, to Direct Lenders from loan
14 payments made to USA as servicer by the borrowers on such loans, after deducting USA's
15 servicing fees and other fees and costs it is entitled to charge and after netting amounts that may
16 still be owed from those Direct Lenders on a vesting-name basis as indicated on Line 12 of the
17 Direct Lender Statement(s) for each such Direct Lender. Similarly, the Funds seek authority to
18 make monthly distributions on a regular basis, after distributions approved pursuant to this motion
19 have been made, to Fund Members based on their pro rata share of funds available for distribution
20 in excess of appropriate reserves for scheduled claims and administrative expenses.

21 Finally, as explained below, USA seeks authority generally to accept loan payment
22 proceeds and provide the necessary partial releases or full releases required in connection with the
23 sale to bona fide purchasers of properties securing Serviced Loans in accordance with the terms
24 and values set forth in applicable loan documents and if the loan is a performing loan and, further,
25 to disburse funds that USA will receive in the Collection Account in connection with such partial
26 or full releases to the Direct Lenders to which such loan payment proceeds are due and payable,
27 consistent with the disbursement terms of this motion.
28

Debtors seek to make the distributions requested herein without waiving any rights or arguments respecting the calculation of the amounts distributed, the right to collect servicing fees and other fees provided under the Servicing Agreements and other applicable agreements, the right to net all amounts that may be owed to and from a Direct Lender, and all other rights and arguments. Specifically, without limiting the foregoing, Debtors reserve any rights they may have to recover from any Direct Lender or Fund Member to the extent the Direct Lender or Fund Member receives a distribution pursuant to this motion that is ultimately determined to be greater than such Direct Lender or Fund Member had a right to receive.

C. MEMORANDUM OF LAW

The legal grounds for key aspects of the relief sought in this motion are set forth below.

1. Basis for Netting of Interest Advances Made to a Direct Lender by USA on a Particular Loan Against Amounts Received Later from the Borrower.

Line 7 of the Direct Lender Statement is the Direct Lender's proper share, net of a 1% servicing fee, of the interest paid to USA by the borrower since the inception of the specific loan in question. Line 8 is the amount of interest actually remitted or advanced by USA to the Direct Lender on account of the loan. As set forth on the record in these cases, USA regularly made monthly interest payments to Direct Lenders whether or not the underlying borrower had made payments to USA as servicer. USA's bankruptcy schedules indicate that approximately [\$41 million] in such interest advances were made by USA to Direct Lenders. Line 9 of the Direct Lender Statement is the difference between Line 7 and Line 8, and to the extent Line 9 is a negative number, it indicates the amount of such interest advanced (i.e., pre-paid) to a particular Direct Lender on a particular loan. For sound legal and equitable reasons, USA is entitled to net the amount that may be "due from" a Direct Lender as shown on Line 9 against amounts collected from the borrower on the subject loan.

Recoupment is an equitable doctrine that permits USA to adjust the distributions to Direct Lenders to account for the proposed netting within each particular loan. The justification for the doctrine of recoupment is that it is essentially a defense to a debtor's or creditor's claim rather than a mutual obligation. Although recoupment requires that the obligations arise out of the same

transaction, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has noted that “transaction” in this context is a word of “flexible meaning” and may include a “series of many occurrences, depending not so much upon the immediateness of their connection as upon their logical relationship.” *Newbery Corp. v. Fireman's Fund*, 95 F.3d 1392, 1402 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593, 610 (1926)). “In applying this standard, courts have permitted a variety of obligations to be recouped against each other, requiring only that the obligations be sufficiently interconnected so that it would be unjust to insist that one party fulfill its obligation without requiring the same of the other party.” *In re Madigan*, 270 B.R. 749, 755 (9th Cir. BAP 2001) (citations omitted); *see also In re TLC Hospitals, Inc.*, 224 F.3d 1008, 1011 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that Medicare transactions spanning several years are a single transaction for recoupment purposes). Accordingly, USA has a sound doctrinal basis for recouping interest overpayments made to Direct Lenders.

Section 254 of the Restatement of Trusts provides further support. This section provides, If the trustee has made a payment out of trust property to one of several beneficiaries to which the beneficiary was not entitled, such beneficiary is personally liable for the amount of such overpayment, and his beneficial interest is subject to a charge for the repayment thereof, unless he has so changed his position that it is inequitable to compel him to make repayment.

Thus, to the extent USA made interest overpayments to a Direct Lender, such Direct Lender can be charged for the repayment thereof.

The Bankruptcy Code also supports this result. Section 502(d) provides, in relevant part:

[T]he court shall disallow any claim of any entity from which property is recoverable under section 542, 543, 550, or 553 of this title or that is a transferee of a transfer avoidable under section 522(f), 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, or 724(a) of this title, unless such entity or transferee has paid the amount, or turned over any such property, for which such entity or transferee is liable under section 522(i), 542, 543, 550, or 553 of this title.

11 U.S.C. § 502(d). A Direct Lender who received interest payments from USA in excess of amounts USA collected from the borrower on the subject loan is “an entity from which property is recoverable” under section 550 of the Bankruptcy Code (addressing the liability of a transferee of an avoidable transfer) and also “a transferee of a transfer avoidable under” section 547 (addressing

1 preferential transfers) to the extent the interest was paid within 90 days prior to the Petition Date,
 2 and likely also under section 544(b) (incorporating state fraudulent transfer law) and/or section
 3 548 (the federal bankruptcy fraudulent transfer statute) to the extent USA did not receive
 4 reasonably equivalent value for such transfers and was insolvent.

5 Accordingly, because a Direct Lender who received interest overpayments from USA is a
 6 transferee of an avoidable transfer and an entity from which property is recoverable under the
 7 Bankruptcy Code, any claim of that Direct Lender must be disallowed unless and until the Direct
 8 Lender returns the amount transferred. *See In re America West Airlines, Inc.*, 217 F.3d 1161, 1168
 9 (9th Cir. 2000) (“502(d) operates to disallow claims of transferers who do not surrender their
 10 avoidable transfer.”) (citation omitted); *In re Parker North America Corp.*, 24 F.3d 1145, 1156
 11 (9th Cir. 1994) (502(d) “requires the bankruptcy court to disallow claims asserted by a creditor
 12 who has received a preferential transfer unless the creditor disgorges the preference payments.”).
 13 “Claim” is defined by the Bankruptcy Code as a “right to payment,” whether “liquidated,
 14 unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable,
 15 secured or unsecured,” *see* 11 U.S.C. § 101(5), and a Direct Lender arguably has a contingent
 16 “claim” against USA for amounts held on the Direct Lender’s behalf in the Collection Account.
 17 Whether or not Section 502(d) applies literally in this situation, at a minimum it provides
 18 analogous support for USA’s right to withhold the distribution of funds to the Direct Lender
 19 unless and until the interest overpayments due to USA from the Direct Lender are netted against
 20 amounts to be distributed to the Direct Lender.

21 Finally, in applying equitable and legal doctrines to the unique circumstances presented in
 22 the Debtors’ case, practical considerations cannot be ignored. If the proposed netting is not
 23 permitted, the end result would be protracted litigation involving up to 3,600 Direct Lenders. This
 24 would require individual Direct Lenders to hire counsel and defend their position in multiple
 25 lawsuits. In pursuing these lawsuits, the Debtors may need to seek pre-judgment attachment of the
 26 Direct Lenders’ assets to ensure that sufficient funds are available to pay any resulting judgment.
 27 These lawsuits would have to be filed promptly and pursued vigorously to ensure that Direct
 28 Lenders’ assets would not be dissipated or sheltered away. Therefore, not allowing the Debtors to

net or “true-up” amounts owed to and from a Direct Lender in a particular loan would ultimately cost the Direct Lenders as a whole, as well as other creditors of the Debtors’ estates (including Fund Members as contingent creditors), much more than simply allowing USA to net these amounts prior to making distributions.

2. Basis for Netting Amounts Owed to or from a Direct Lender Under a Specific Vesting Name on Various Loans.

The motion also seeks to net amounts owed to or from a Direct Lender on a particular loan, as set forth on Line 12 of the Direct Lender Statement, against amounts owed to or from the Direct Lender on other loans on a per-vesting-name basis.¹ This additional level of netting is necessary and appropriate for all of the reasons stated above in support of loan-by-loan netting. Direct Lenders who invested only in performing loans (if there are any such Direct Lenders) would not be harmed by this approach. Furthermore, the vast majority of Direct Lenders, who are invested in both performing and non-performing loans, would benefit by this type of netting. For example, one Direct Lender having a substantial investment in a wide array of performing and non-performing loans, Donna Cangelosi, appeared pro se before this Court at the hearing held June 15, 2006, and expressed a strong preference that her interests in her various loans be sorted out together under the jurisdiction of this Court. Distributing an amount owed to a Direct Lender on one loan while suing that same Direct Lender for an amount owed to USA on another loan not only makes no sense, but would result in chaos in these cases and would likely result in a greatly diminished return to all investors (Direct Lenders and Fund Members) and creditors in these cases, as litigation costs would substantially eat away the return to investors and creditors.

As noted above, the recoupment doctrine espoused in the Ninth Circuit is broad enough to permit USA to recoup an amount owed by a lender on one loan against an amount owed to the same lender on another loan. The requirement that the amounts to be netted under recoupment

¹ Debtors understand that three of the four official committees in these cases favor netting on an even broader basis, that is, on a “customer ID” basis as explained in paragraph 7 of the Facts section above. Debtors do not oppose netting on a broader basis to the extent practical and legally justifiable, and are currently evaluating the complicated factual and legal issues concerning whether certain vesting names identified within the same Customer ID number can properly be combined for netting purposes without unduly delaying a distribution to Direct Lenders.

must arise from the same “transaction” is met in this case, as the “flexible meaning” of the term “transaction” includes a series of many separate occurrences connected by a logical relationship. *Newbery Corp.*, 95 F.3d at 1402. A Direct Lender typically invested in loans through USA by means of a single Servicing Agreement that applied to all of loans of the Direct Lender, and the Direct Lender received regular monthly interest payments from USA with respect to all loans in the lender’s portfolio (usually in one combined check) whether or not the underlying loans were performing or nonperforming. Thus, interest payments overpaid on one loan of a Direct Lender and interest or principal payments underpaid on another loan of that same lender are logically connected and part of the same transaction between USA and the Direct Lender. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize the equities in these cases. It makes little sense for an investor to receive a distribution when it owes an obligation to USA. Recoupment was designed to net out these differences and ensure that no party is unjustly enriched. *See, e.g., In re B&L Oil Co.*, 782 F.2d 155, 159 (10th Cir. 1986) (holding that recoupment is appropriate to prevent the unjust enrichment and emphasizing that “bankruptcy courts apply recoupment as an equitable doctrine”).

Similarly, Section 502(d) applies equally to lender-by-lender netting as it does to loan-by-loan netting. The Direct Lender is an “entity from which property is recoverable” under Section 550 and a “transferee of a transfer avoidable” under sections 544, 547, and/or 548 in either case, and such lender’s claim for recovery of loan payments should be denied unless and until the netting across the various loans in the Direct Lender’s portfolio is accomplished.

3. Basis for the Funds to Make Distributions to the Fund Members

Pursuant to this motion, the Debtors seek authority to make distributions to all investors, including the Fund Members as well as the Direct Lenders. While distributions from a debtor's estate typically do not occur until plan confirmation, this Court has the power to order such distributions in light of the extraordinary circumstances of these cases. Several courts have allowed pre-confirmation distributions. *See, e.g., In re Realty Associates Sec. Corp.*, 58 F. Supp. 220 (E.D.N.Y. 1944) (citing several other cases, including eleven non-reported cases, that allowed pre-confirmation distributions); *In re Industrial Office Bldg. Corp.*, 171 F.2d 890 (3rd Cir. 1949).

In *Realty Associates*, after finding that the debtor had liquid assets in excess of the debtor's working capital needs and after providing for a reasonable reserve, the court authorized an interim distribution to the debtor's bondholders before a plan of reorganization had even been proposed. *See Realty Assocs.*, 58 F. Supp. at 221 (emphasizing that where debtor has sufficient assets to continue its business, "[t]here is no reason why a distribution should not be made at this time to bondholders, who have as yet received nothing on the principal of their claims."). The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit applied the reasoning of this decision in affirming the power of the lower court to order interim distributions to bondholders prior to plan confirmation. *See In re Industrial Office Bldg. Corp.*, 171 F.2d at 893. In particular, the Third Circuit found that the interim distributions were not only "warranted by the circumstances" but would not have a negative impact on making reorganization either "impractical" or infeasible. *Id.* In sum, the Third Circuit found that, "on the facts presented, were we to make a de novo finding, we would conclude as did the court below that distributions to the bondholders were proper." *Id.*

While *Realty Associates* and *Industrial Office* pre-date the enactment of the Bankruptcy Code, they have never been overturned and have been cited with approval by later courts. *See e.g., In re Conroe Forge & Mfg. Corp.*, 82 B.R. 781, 784 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1988) (while ruling that distribution of proceeds was improper in this case, court held that the issue to be decided was whether such a distribution would be in the "best interests of all parties in interest"). Relying on the analysis in *Conroe*, a later court authorized the distribution of a debtor's sale proceeds to a holder of an undisputed secured claim. *See In re San Jacinto Glass Indus., Inc.*, 93 B.R. 934 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1988). In that case, the court found no reason to withhold proceeds until confirmation of a plan to a party who was entitled to receive them at some point in the future. *Id.* at 944. The court reasoned that such a distribution would not dictate the subsequent terms of a plan of reorganization nor endanger creditor protections and, accordingly, was in the "best interests of all parties in interest." *Id.* at 943.

Similarly, there is no reason why interim distributions should not be made to the Fund Members in these cases. First, the distribution to Fund Members would be made only to the extent the relevant Fund holds excess cash. While the Debtors do not have the final accounting for the

anticipated distributions from the Collection Account to the Funds, the Debtors believe that such distributions may exceed the respective amount of unsecured claims of the Funds—just under \$226,000 and \$886,000 for the First Fund and Diversified Fund as reflected on their respective Schedules of Assets and Liabilities filed with the Court—and the Funds' estimated administrative claims and expenses accrued through June 30, 2006. If reserves for unsecured claims and estimated administrative claims and expenses are adequate, the Fund Members should not have to wait until plan confirmation to receive distributions that are rightfully due to them.

Second, the proposed interim distributions will not dictate the future terms of a plan of reorganization for the Funds. Importantly, the Debtors are not seeking permission to liquidate the only assets of the Funds and distribute the proceeds to Fund Members. In fact, the Funds currently operate as going concerns and will continue to generate more revenue as they receive monthly interest and principal payments from the Serviced Loans in which they have invested. The payment of the interim distributions does not foreclose any reorganization possibilities for the Funds. All plan options remain open to the Funds.

Third, it would be inequitable for the Debtors to make distributions to some, not all, investors. As the Debtors have repeatedly emphasized, it is their goal to pay investors—all investors, not just the Direct Lenders. If only Direct Lenders receive distributions from the Collections Account but money is not also released from the Funds to the Fund Members, the approximately 3,200 Fund Members will be adversely affected. The Fund Members, like their Direct Lender counterparts, rely and depend on their monthly distributions they expect to receive from the Funds. It is now over four months since Fund Members have received a distribution, and many are now suffering the consequences of losing their only source of income. To the extent the Funds will hold excess cash, there is simply no reason why these monies should not be made available to the Fund Members.

Finally, no case law in the Ninth Circuit requires a contrary result. The Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Ninth Circuit, in *In re Air Beds, Inc.*, 92 B.R. 419 (9th Cir. BAP 1988), recognized that while pre-confirmation distributions generally were not appropriate, they could be made in “extraordinary circumstances.” *See Air Beds*, 92 B.R. at 422 (citing *In re Conroe Forge*

1 & Mfg. Corp., 82 B.R. 781, 784 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1988). In *Air Beds*, the debtor failed to make
 2 this requisite showing. Specifically, the court ruled that, “[t]here is no showing why the retention
 3 of the proceeds by the debtor in possession, in its capacity as trustee, with a lien attaching to the
 4 funds, would not protect the IRS pending confirmation of a plan and a distribution under the plan
 5 as contemplated by the Bankruptcy Code.” *Id.* at 424. While the facts of *Air Beds* may not have
 6 supported an interim distribution to the IRS, the facts of these cases support the interim
 7 distribution to the Fund Members, many of whom rely on the expected distributions for their
 8 living expenses.

9 In sum, the Diversified Fund and the FTD Fund hereby request that the Court authorize
 10 them, upon setting aside adequate reserves for unsecured creditors and administrative claimants, to
 11 make interim distributions to Fund Members to the extent that monies are available in the
 12 respective Fund after providing for such reserves.

13 4. Basis for Granting Partial or Full Releases and Distributing Net Proceeds to Direct
 14 Lenders.

15 As noted in the Fact section above, this Court recently entered the Partial Releases Order
 16 respecting the Nine Loans. USA now seeks authority pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363(b)(1)
 17 to exercise its powers on behalf of the Direct Lenders on all of the other Serviced Loans (the
 18 “Other Loans”). USA further seeks authorization from the Court to disburse the funds that the
 19 Debtor receives in the Collection Account from loan payment proceeds in connection with partial
 20 releases or full releases on the Other Loans to the Direct Lenders to which such loan payment
 21 proceeds are due and payable, consistent with the disbursement terms of this Motion and
 22 consistent with the Partial Releases Order, as follows:

23 (a) USA would be authorized to accept loan payment proceeds and provide the
 24 necessary partial releases or full releases and other related documentation required in connection
 25 with the sale to bona fide purchasers of properties securing the Other Loans upon the following
 26 conditions: (i) the partial releases or full releases must be in accordance with the governing loan
 27 documents; (ii) the loan for which a partial release is requested must be a performing loan at the
 28 time that the partial release is given; (iii) USA must either receive commercially reasonable

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assurances from the borrower requesting the partial release or full release that the requested partial release or full release is in accordance with the governing loan documents and there are no defenses available to USA to the request for the partial release or full release, or USA through independent due diligence consistent with commercially reasonable practices prior to the release must satisfy itself that the requested partial release or full release is in accordance with the governing loan documents and there are no defenses available to USA to the request for the partial release or full release; and

(b) All loan payment proceeds that USA receives as loan servicer pursuant to the requests for partial releases and full releases shall be held in the Collection Account, and all loan payment proceeds shall be accounted for by USA separately on a loan-by-loan basis (provided, that USA is not required to separately segregate the loan payment proceeds in separate sub-accounts of the Collection Account, but all loan payment proceeds shall be deposited into a single Collection Account); and

(c) The Collection Account funds shall not be commingled with any operating funds of USA or any of its affiliates, and USA shall only transfer from the Collection Account to USA's separate operating account amounts approved pursuant to orders of this Court concerning USA's use of cash; and

(d) All liens, rights and interests that the Direct Lenders and any other third party, including the Funds, have in any collateral that is being released as a result of USA providing partial releases or full releases shall attach to the loan payment proceeds that USA receives as loan servicer and that are deposited into the segregated Collection Account with the same priority, validity and enforceability that existed prior to such release, and USA's contractual rights and any other rights to collect servicing fees and other fees from the loan payment proceeds that USA receives as loan servicer shall also attach to such loan payment proceeds as they are deposited into the segregated Collection Account with the same priority, validity and enforceability that existed prior to such release; and

(e) USA will provide as part of its monthly operating reports to be filed with the Court the following information: (i) the actual loan payment proceeds and other funds that USA actually

SCHWARTZER & MCPHERSON LAW FIRM
 2850 South Jones Boulevard, Suite 1
 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146-5308
 Tel: (702) 228-7590 · Fax: (702) 892-0122

receives in connection with the partial releases and full releases given to borrowers on any loan and an accounting for such funds on a loan by loan basis; and (ii) for any loan where there is a senior lienholder and a subordination agreement, the amount of the sale proceeds that are distributed to any senior lender on such loan pursuant to such subordination agreement and the resulting amount outstanding on the loan to such senior lender after such loan proceeds are distributed to such senior lender; and

(f) No borrower is entitled to rely upon any partial release or full release that was executed by the Debtors' former management prior to the Petition Date to be effective for any sale of collateral that occurred after the Petition Date, but such borrower must instead apply to USA for a new partial release or full release to be issued in compliance with the conditions outlined herein; and

(g) To the extent, if any, that partial releases and full releases have been issued by USA after the Petition Date for any of the Other Loans that are consistent with the conditions outlined above, USA requests that such releases be approved and ratified by the Court; and

(h) The loan payment proceeds that are paid by borrowers or other parties in exchange for any partial releases or full releases that are authorized by the Court shall be paid to USA as loan servicer and such payments shall be applied and accounted for as described in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (e) above and in accordance with the governing documents.

USA further seeks authority to disburse the funds that USA receives in the Collection Account from loan payment proceeds in connection with partial releases or full releases on the Other Loans to the Direct Lenders to which such loan payment proceeds are due and payable, consistent with the disbursement terms of this Motion.

The limited relief requested with respect to ordinary-course of business releases of collateral in full compliance with governing loan documents is important to USA, because although it is in bankruptcy, it has ongoing duties and obligations to provide loan servicing on behalf of the Direct Lenders, and its ability to act promptly for the benefit of Direct Lenders is severely hampered if it must file a motion and wait 30 days for a hearing each time a borrower requests to re-pay a loan principal amount in exchange for a proper release of collateral. USA

believes these types of activities described above are most likely “in the ordinary course of business” pursuant to Section 363(c) and therefore, that Court approval may not be necessary. However, out of an abundance of caution and given the unique circumstances of this case, USA seeks an order granting authority for these loan servicing activities. Significantly, this motion seeks not merely authority to grant collateral releases consistent with the same conditions previously approved by this Court in the Partial Releases Order, but also to distribute the proceeds of such releases to the appropriate Direct Lenders.

D. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Debtors respectfully request that this Court enter an order granting the relief requested in this motion, as specifically set forth in Sections B and C above.

Respectfully submitted this 7th day of July, 2006.

/s/ JEANETTE E. MCPHERSON

Lenard E. Schwartzer, Nevada Bar No. 0399
Jeanette E. McPherson, Nevada Bar No. 5423
SCHWARTZER & MCPHERSON LAW FIRM
2850 South Jones Boulevard, Suite 1
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

and

Annette W. Jarvis, Utah Bar No. 1649
Steven C. Strong, Utah Bar No. 6340
RAY QUINNEY & NEBEKER P.C.
36 South State Street, Suite 1400
P.O. Box 45385
Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0385

Exhibit A

LOAN SERVICING AGREEMENT

This Loan Servicing Agreement ("Agreement") is made as of the 13th day of February, 2006, between USA Commercial Mortgage Company ("USA") and **REDACTED** ("Lender").

REDACTED

RECITALS

- A. USA is a mortgage broker and loan servicer in Clark County, Nevada.
- B. Lender lends, or wishes to lend, money to various borrowers (the term "Borrower" includes single and married persons, corporations, trusts, partnerships and all other legal entities) from time to time, which loans are arranged by USA and are secured by interests in real and/or personal property.
- C. Lender wishes to retain the services of USA in connection with making and servicing a loan or loans ("Loan" or "Loans" as the context requires), including all Loans heretofore or hereafter placed by Lender through USA, all upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. Services in Connection with Arranging the Loans. USA will perform the following services in connection with arranging each Loan:

- (a) Obtain a promissory note or notes secured by the trust deed referred to in Section 1(b) below, executed by Borrower in a form customarily used by USA and approved by USA's counsel.
- (b) Obtain a deed of trust, assignment of rents and security agreement executed by Borrower in form customarily used by USA and approved by USA's counsel, and cause the same to be properly recorded.
- (c) Obtain one or more personal or corporate guaranties, if applicable and as determined by USA to be necessary, executed by such guarantors, as USA shall deem appropriate, in form customarily used by USA.
- (d) If USA deems it appropriate or necessary, obtain, at Borrower's expense, an appraisal of the property to be encumbered, prepared and executed by an appraiser reasonably satisfactory to USA.
- (e) Obtain from a reputable title insurance company, at Borrower's expense, a fully-paid ALTA lender's policy of title insurance, showing Lender as an insured, in an amount at least equal to the initial principal amount of the note and showing as exceptions only those items approved by USA and its counsel.

(f) Cause the Borrower to obtain, where applicable, casualty insurance policies in amounts at least equal to the principal amount of the note or the full insurable value of the improvements on the encumbered real property, whichever is less, containing a mortgage or loss payee clause naming Lender, or USA (as agent for Lender), as an additional insured or loss payee.

(g) Obtain from the Borrower and each guarantor such recent financial statements and information as USA shall deem appropriate.

(h) Obtain, with respect to any and all encumbrances of record to which Lender's deed of trust will be subject, documentation verifying the principal balance thereof within a reasonable time prior to the making of the Loan and specifying any then existing defaults thereunder.

(i) Obtain such other documents in connection with the Loan, as USA may deem appropriate in order to protect the Lender's interest.

(j) All documents which USA obtains from borrower in connection with arranging or servicing any Loan, so long as such Loan is outstanding, shall be kept on file in USA's corporate office and be available to Lender upon request. Notwithstanding the foregoing, USA shall have no obligation or responsibility to obtain any original documents in connection with any Loan serviced by USA, but not arranged or originated by USA.

(k) Prepare and deliver to escrow closing instructions to effectuate the Loan closing in accordance with the Loan Agreement and the Fee Agreement.

2. Services of USA in Connection with Servicing the Loans. Subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement, and all applicable laws, Lender instructs and authorizes USA to, and USA will perform the following services in connection with servicing each of the Loans:

(a) Verify, where applicable, that the property encumbered by Lender's deed of trust is insured (at the Borrower's expense) by a sufficient casualty insurance policy and that Borrower has sufficient liability insurance coverage. USA will hold for the Lender's account such policies and renewals thereof.

(b) Keep appropriate accounting records on each note and the sums collected thereon, which records will reflect the amounts collected as to principal, interest and late charges, and, if applicable, insurance, taxes and other specified amounts. Those records will be available for review by the Lender during regular business hours at USA's corporate office.

(c) Until the total amount due under each note is paid in full:

(i) Proceed diligently to collect all payments due under the terms of the note and promptly pay the proper parties, when and if due, principal, interest, late charges, insurance and other specified funds.

(ii) In the event the Borrower fails to make any payment to USA as required by the terms of the note, USA will take steps to collect the payment including but not limited to delivering default notices, commencing and pursuing foreclosure procedures, and obtaining representation for Lender in litigation and bankruptcy proceedings as deemed necessary or appropriate by USA in its business judgment to fully protect the interests of the Lender, and of all Lenders in the loan.

(iii) In its sole discretion, USA may pay off any Lender at any time by paying the then outstanding balance of Lender's interest in the principal of the Loan, plus all accrued interest and any prepayment penalty or fee, if applicable. Any Lender so paid off shall concurrently execute and deliver therewith to USA an assignment, in a form acceptable to USA, of all of such Lender's right, title, and interest in the Loan (including all documents evidencing the Loan) and in the deed of trust securing the Loan.

(iv) In its sole discretion, USA may waive late payment charges, assumption fees, charges for returned checks due to insufficient funds, or other fees which may be collected in the ordinary course of servicing the Loans.

(d) Provide the Lender with regular statements regarding loan collections, but in no event less frequently than quarterly.

(e) Without limiting the generality of anything contained herein, Lender hereby authorizes and empowers USA, on Lender's behalf, to: (1) execute and deliver demands for payoff and beneficiary's / lender's statements of condition and the like; (2) execute and deliver any and all instruments if satisfaction or cancellation, or of partial or full release, discharge, or reconveyance, or authorizations in connection therewith, with respect to any Loans paid in full and with respect to the related real or personal property securing such Loans; (3) execute and deliver any and all other documents with respect to any Loans that are customary and consistent with loan servicing practices pertaining to such loans; (4) consent to modifications of the Loans if the effect of any such modification will not materially or adversely affect the security provided by the real or personal property in connection therewith; (5) institute foreclosure proceedings (judicial or non-judicial), obtain a deed-in-lieu thereof, engage in settlement discussions, and enter into forbearance and other settlement-related agreements (which agreements may contain provisions that release or waive claims against a Borrower or Guarantor); and (6) take title in the name of Lender (in proportion to its interest in the Loan) to any real property upon a foreclosure or delivery of a deed-in-lieu thereof. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision contained herein, USA may not permit any modification to any Loan that would change the interest rate, forgive the payment of any principal or interest (expressly excluding late charges or the difference between default and non-default interest), change the outstanding principal amount, or extend the maturity date, without Lender's prior consent; provided, however, if Lender fails to grant or deny its consent within three (3) business days after notice from USA, Lender shall be deemed to have conclusively given its consent.

3. Rights of Lender if USA Fails to Act. Pursuant to NAC 645B.073, in the event of default, foreclosure, or other matters that require action, if for any reason USA fails to act on Lender's behalf as authorized herein, then Lender may, with approval of fifty-one percent (51%) or more of all of the holders of the beneficial interest of record in the Loan, act on behalf of all such holders of beneficial interest of record. These actions may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the designation of the mortgage broker, servicing agent or other person to act on behalf of the holders of the beneficial interests in the loan; and
- (b) the sale, encumbrance or lease of real property owned by the holders resulting from a foreclosure or the receipt of a deed in lieu of a foreclosure.

4. Legal Proceedings. USA will assist the Lender in any necessary foreclosure proceedings to protect the Lender's interest in the note and deed of trust. Where necessary, in USA's business judgment, USA may retain attorneys on Lender's behalf. Any legal proceeding instituted by USA pursuant to this Agreement may be pursued in USA's name only or as agent for Lender. Upon demand by USA, Lender agrees to promptly pay, either in advance or to reimburse USA, for its pro rata portion of the out-of-pocket expenses incurred, including attorney's fees, trustee's fees and foreclosure costs. In the event that Lender fails to pay such sums to USA upon demand or request thereof, or if USA elects to advance such sums, USA may, in its discretion, advance such fees, including trustee's fees, attorney's fees, and costs of foreclosure; provided, however, that any fees advanced by USA shall be paid back from the proceeds of the foreclosure (whether by reinstatement or sale), or from any other monies collected with respect to such Loan, before any payments are made to Lender. In the event of any litigation concerning the Loan, Lender hereby appoints USA as its agent to accept service of any summons and complaint, naming Lender as a party.

5. Compensation to USA for Loan Servicing. Lender authorizes USA to retain monthly, as compensation for services performed hereunder, (a) one-twelfth (1/12th) of its annual servicing fee, which shall not exceed three percent (3%) per annum of the maximum principal amount of each of the Loans, (b) any late charges collected from the Borrower pursuant to the terms of the Note, and (c) and default interest collected from the Borrower pursuant to the terms of the Note. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is agreed and acknowledged that USA derives the bulk of its revenues from charging loan fees ("points") to the Borrower. Certain Borrowers, however, may prefer to pay a higher rate of interest in exchange for a reduction in loan fees payable in advance to USA, the higher interest rate comprising a deferred loan fee. USA will notify Lender when such a case arises, and advise Lender of what portion of the interest is payable to USA as a deferred loan fee.

Should Lender desire to sell all or any part of its interest in the note and deed of trust, USA will assist Lender in finding potential buyers and completing the necessary documentation for the transaction. A fee of 5% of the remaining balance of Lender's undivided interest in the note amount will be deducted from the selling price and paid to USA on all such assignments for which USA locates the Assignee.

In the event an extension of a Loan is negotiated, USA shall be entitled to charge a fee therefor from the Borrower pursuant any separate fee agreement between USA and the Borrower.

6. USA's Right to Delegate. Notwithstanding anything contained herein, USA may in its sole discretion delegate specific loan arranging and servicing obligations to credit bureaus, real estate tax service companies, real estate brokers or agents, appraisers, attorneys, trustees, or others, provided that USA shall remain responsible for all action taken or not taken by such companies, agents, representatives, and others throughout the term of this Agreement.

7. No Legal Advice. Lender acknowledges that USA will not act as Lender's attorney or provide legal advice to Lender, and that Lender is encouraged to seek independent counsel in connection with any questions Lender may have concerning this agreement, any Loan, USA's form loan documents, or any other matter.

8. Termination. Lender may, by 30 days written notice to USA, terminate this agreement, and the power of attorney granted, if one is granted, under Section 11 of this Agreement, if USA fails to perform its obligations hereunder.

9. Lender's Registration. Lender(s) name as listed in the first paragraph of this Agreement is the exact form for registration of Lender's interest and for reference to Lender in the Loan Documents.

10. Integration Clause. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto and cannot be modified except by a written amendment signed by both parties. The invalidity of any portion of this agreement shall in no way affect the balance thereof. This Agreement shall remain in effect until Lender's interest in all notes and deeds of trust with respect to Loans arranged and/or serviced by USA is completely liquidated (unless sooner terminated in accordance with the terms hereof).

11. Limited Power of Attorney. With respect to each loan, Lender hereby agrees that USA shall have full power and authority, and Lender hereby appoints USA as its true and lawful attorney-in-fact to (a) hold the original note(s), and (b) to do all things and take all actions on behalf of Lender which are necessary or convenient to effectuate this Agreement and its intent and to protect Lender's interest under any note, deed of trust, guaranty, security agreement or other document pertaining to any Loan. Upon USA's request, Lender hereby agrees to execute and deliver, in the presence of a notary public, a "Declaration of Agency and Limited Power of Attorney", in a form consistent with Chapter 645B of the Nevada Revised Statutes, pursuant to which Lender shall further evidence the appointment of USA as Lender's true and lawful attorney-in-fact to undertake the duties of USA hereunder. No one shall be required to look beyond such Declaration of Agency and Limited Power of Attorney for evidence of USA's authority hereunder. All Declarations of Agency and Limited Powers of Attorney may include the language: This document may be executed with counterpart signature pages, and the document with all counterpart signature pages shall constitute one and the same instrument.

12. Notices. All notices, demands and other communications required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been given (i) when personally delivered, or (ii) on receipt, when deposited with a recognized overnight courier service such as Federal Express or DHL, or (iii) three (3) business days after the date when deposited in the United States mail and sent postage prepaid by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

If to USA: USA Commercial Mortgage Company
4484 S. Pecos Road
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121-5030

If to Lender:

Attention:

or at such other address as the party to be served with notice may have furnished in writing to the party seeking or desiring to serve notice as a place for the service of notice.

13. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada, without regard to the conflict of laws or rules thereof, and the obligations, rights and remedies of the parties hereunder shall be determined in accordance with such laws,

14. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

15. Attorney's Fees. In the event any party hereto brings an action to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement, the party against whom judgment is rendered in such action shall be liable to the other for reimbursement of its costs, expenses and attorneys' fees, including such costs, expenses and fees as may be incurred on appeal,

16. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties' respective successors and assigns.

17. Headings. Sections headings used in this Agreement are for convenience only and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

18. Authority. Each party represents and warrants to the other party that it is duly authorized to execute, deliver and perform this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have signed, sealed, acknowledged and delivered this instrument the day and year first above written.

LENDER:

By:
Name:
Title:

REDACTED

REDACTED

USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY

By:

Joseph D. Milanowski, President.

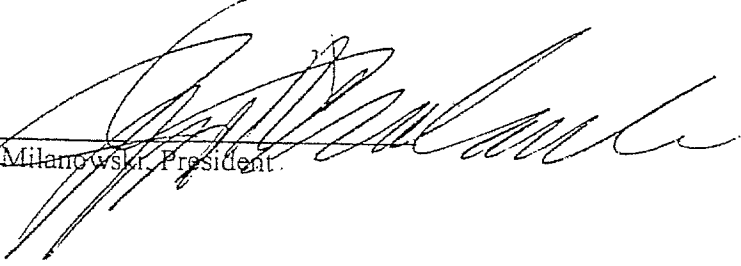


Exhibit B

USA Commerical Mortgage Company ("USA")

as Loan Servicing Agent for

Bay Pompano Beach

5/10/2005 - 4/12/2006

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS THE STATUS THROUGH THE BANKRUPTCY PETITION DATE.
CURRENT STATEMENTS WILL BE MAILED TO YOU SOON.

Vesting Name:

Address:

Client ID:

Performance Evaluation: Non-Performing

1. Original Principal Investment	\$50,243
2. Principal Investment Assigned Out	<u>0</u>
3. Net Principal Investment	\$50,243
4. Principal Payments Made by Borrower to USA	\$26,190
5. Principal Payments Remitted by USA to Lender	<u>13,238</u>
6. Principal Payments Unremitted by USA to Lender	\$12,952
7. Interest Paid to USA by Borrower, net of service fee	\$2,610
8. Interest Remitted or Advanced by USA to Lender	<u>2,839</u>
9. Interest Due to (from) Lender	(\$229)
10. Unremitted Principal held in Collection Account	\$0 *
11. Interest Due to (from) Lender	<u>(229)</u>
12. Net Amount Currently Due to (from) Lender	\$12,723
13. Unremitted Principal not held in Collection Account	\$12,952
14. Interest Unpaid to USA by Borrower, net of service fee	81

* Undetermined at Filing

The interest amounts assume a simple interest calculation.

This statement is provided for information purposes only and is intended for the sole benefit of the named vested party. This statement is not intended to represent a loan payoff quote. USA reserves the right to update and supplement this statement.

USA Commercial Mortgage Company (“USA”)

Explanatory Notes to the Loan-by-Loan Lender Reconciliation Statements (“Statements”)

The numbered explanations below correspond to the line numbers on the Statements:

1. Line 1 is the total principal amount invested in the loan under each discrete “Vesting Name” (for example, “John Doe IRA” is a different Vesting Name than “John Doe, Trustee of the John Doe Family Trust”).
2. Line 2 is the amount of the principal investment shown on Line 1 that was later assigned out (i.e., sold) by this Lender to another Lender for which USA was the broker for the assignment(s).
3. Line 3 is the difference between Line 1 and Line 2 and represents the Lender’s net principal investment in this loan.
4. Line 4 is the total amount of principal repayments attributable to the Lender in this loan that were made by the Borrower to USA as servicer on the loan.
5. Line 5 is the amount of the principal repayments shown on Line 4 that was remitted by USA to the Lender. Payments made to the Lender after the Borrower paid off the loan in full have been reclassified as principal payments and are included in this Line. These payments may have been originally reported to the Lender as interest.
6. Line 6 is the amount of the principal repayments shown on Line 4 that was not remitted by USA to the Lender. (Line 6 is the difference between Line 4 and Line 5).
7. Line 7 is the total amount of interest payments attributable to the Lender on this loan that were made by the Borrower to USA as servicer on the loan, net of USA’s 1% servicing fee. A 1% annual service fee on the Lenders outstanding principal has been calculated according to the terms of the servicing agreement for the months of uncollected interest. That is, a service fee is being charged on all loans, regardless of pre-petition practice, for the months represented by the interest currently being collected.
8. Line 8 is the total amount in interest payments that USA remitted or advanced to the Lender on account of this loan (whether or not the Borrower had made a corresponding interest payment to USA). This should equal the amount of interest payments the Lender has received.
9. Line 9 is the difference between Line 7 and Line 8. If the number is positive, it represents interest that the Borrower paid to USA as servicer on account of Lender’s interest in this loan that USA has not yet remitted to the Lender. If the number is negative (in parentheses), it represents interest that USA paid to the Lender on this loan above and beyond what the Borrower had paid to USA as servicer.

10. Line 10 is the amount of the unremitted principal shown in Line 6 that is being held in USA's collection account on behalf of the Lender. This figure has not been determined as of the Filing date, but will be shown on future statements. On this statement, all unremitted principal is on Line 13.

11. Line 11 is the same as Line 9.

12. Line 12 is net amount that USA believes is currently due to (or from) the Lender (the sum of Line 10 and Line 11). If the number is positive, it is the net amount USA believes it is holding on behalf of the Lender on this loan. If the number is negative (in parentheses), it represents the net overpayment USA made to the Lender on this loan.

13. Line 13 is the amount of unremitted principal shown on Line 6 that is not held in USA's collection account. Line 13 (unremitted principal not held), when added with Line 10 (unremitted principal held), equals Line 6 (total unremitted principal repayments on this loan).

14. Line 14 is the amount of unpaid interest that the Borrower owes to USA as servicer on this loan that is attributable to this Lender, net of USA's 1% service fee. This amount, if USA is able to collect it from the Borrower, would reduce the amount of overpaid interest (if any) due from the Lender shown on Line 9.

Exhibit C

USA Commerical Mortgage Company ("USA")

USA Captial Diversified Trust Deed Fund

as of April 12, 2006

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS THE STATUS AS OF THE BANKRUPTCY PETITION DATE.
CURRENT STATEMENTS WILL BE MAILED TO YOU SOON.

as Loan Servicing Agent for

Vesting Name:

Address:

Shareholder ID:

REDACTED

REDACTED

Shares	Share Price	Share Value*	Book Value**
1,071,575.21	\$1.00	\$1,071,575.21	\$885,760.02

* Share value reflected on last statement.

**The book value of the Fund is the net carrying value of the assets and liabilities on the books and records of the Fund as of April 12, 2006. The actual value and collectibility of the assets (notes and related receivables) has not been determined.